

EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLAN



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Strategic Engineering Associates (SEA) is a woman-owned small business that specializes in emergency management, business continuity, regulatory compliance and materials engineering design and handling.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In compliance with federal regulations, the following report and analysis are presented as part of a comprehensive emergency response plan. This report follows Best Practices under Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), National Incident Management System (NIMS), National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA), the Emergency Management Institute (EMI), International Association of Emergency Managers (IAEM) and the Disaster Recovery Institute (DRI) business continuity guidelines.

The report and its plans are part of the larger need to implement mitigation, preparedness, response and recovery. Implementation and maintenance of the plans in conjunction with training and exercises provide a broader scope to prevent interruption and risk. This analysis was developed through a cooperative effort with the Owner and is based heavily on local and state emergency management risk and hazard analysis.

The Subject is a rabbit presented occasionally in shows, therefore is classified as an animal used in exhibitions and covered under associated regulations. The analysis and plans provide a framework that will allow the Owner the opportunity to save a life of a rabbit, minimize injuries, protect property and the environment, and maintain economic activities essential to the survival and recovery from natural and man-made disasters. It is not the intent of this plan to deal with those events that fall outside the jurisdiction of the Owner, including but not limited to, following directions and advice from local and state emergency professionals and facility owners of which the Owner may be a guest.

Background

Stage Magic consists of a performing art entertain audiences with seemingly impossible feats. These feats are called *magic tricks*, *effects*, or *illusions*. Within stage magic, there are general categories of performances. The category of Production is where the performer seemingly produces something from nothing: a rabbit from an empty box or hat, a fan of cards from thin air, a coin from behind a person's ear

The disappearing/appearing rabbit performance is a classic hallmark of stage magic performances and is often the most requested. It is not confirmed but general sources state that the origin of the Rabbit in a Hat dates back to early 1800s in France. A stage performer, Louis Comte, put a rabbit into a top hat during a performance at court in 1814. He was later nicknamed the "Wizard of the Three Kings" after having enthralled Louis XVIII, Charles X and Louis-Philippe. He later admired by Robert Houdin, another famous stage performer.

Limiting Conditions

The analysis and subsequent plans in this report are structured to meet federal guidelines pertaining to show animals. Since the regulations themselves do not provide an exact format and structure, Best Practices from the fields of emergency management, business continuity and animal welfare are leveraged to provide a comprehensive approach. While best efforts are used to identify any probable risk and its outcome, not all situations can be planned for. For this reason, the plans are developed to be flexible and adjustable to be modified for most incidents.

2. AUTHORITIES

The following is a general listing of the authorities under which said Bunny may be required to meet regulatory compliance. This is NOT all inclusive and does NOT address state and local regulations pertaining to pet ownership, in particular, a single rabbit. Most states request that animal owners be prepared to provide stewardship and reasonable care for pets and animals during times of crisis.

Bunny is not listed as an exotic, is not listed as a protected species, nor does it present a health or hazard risk to humans or other animal life. Zoonotic disease may be encountered in the transfer of animals from one herd to another, for example, the movement of cattle and associated disease such as Hoof and Mouth disease. Bunny does not have interaction with other rabbits, is not in proximity to other rabbits and does not present a risk of transfer of zoonotic disease between similar species.

Under Best Practices and reasonable ownership care, Bunny undergoes regular veterinarian care and yearly checkups.

Under federal authorities, the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) has delegated roles and responsibilities for aiding states during incidents involving or affecting agriculture. The APHIS Veterinary Services (VS) and Animal Care (AC) also have specific delegated animal authorities that normally supplement state statutes. APHIS can invoke special authorities, such as disease investigation, response and quarantine that may overlap state authorities.

APHIS is granted specific authority under several federal statutes:

Animal Health Protection Act, [7 U.S.C. § 8301](#)¹ *et seq.* Governs the prevention, detection, control, and eradication of diseases and pests of animals, where "animal" is defined as "any member of the animal kingdom (except a human)." [7 U.S.C. § 8302](#)² (West 2009).

¹ 7 USC § 8301- Findings; <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/7/8301>

² 7 USC § 8302 – Definitions; <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/7/8302>

Animal Welfare Act (Laboratory Animal Welfare Act of 1966), [7 U.S.C. § 2131](#)³ et seq.

Originally intended to prevent the theft of pets for sale to research facilities, the AWA now broadly regulates minimum standards of care and treatment of animals in research, exhibition, transport, and by dealers. It exempts birds, rats, or mice bred for use in research, horses not used for research, cold blooded animals, and all farm animals used in the production of “food and fiber.” It provides for licensing and registration of all animal dealers and exhibitors.

Specifically, the following sections address the requirements for exhibitors:

- 9 CFR, Part 2, Subpart C, § 2.38(l)(1)(i-iv) and Subpart I, § 2.134(a)(1-4); Subpart H, § 2.102(a)(4) and (b)(3)
- 9 CFR, Part 2, Subpart C, § 2.38(i)(4).

Animal Damage Control Act of March 2, 1931, [7 U.S.C. §§ 426–426c](#)⁴ Provides broad authority for investigation, demonstrations and control of “injurious animal species” (mammalian predators, rodents and birds.) Amended in 1991 to prevent the inadvertent introduction of brown tree snakes into other areas of the United States from Guam.

Lacey Act, [16 U.S.C. §§ 3371–3378](#)⁵ Makes it unlawful for any person to import, export, transport, sell, receive, acquire, or purchase any fish or wildlife or plant taken, possessed, transported, or sold in violation of any law, treaty, or regulation of the United States or in violation of any Indian tribal law whether in interstate or foreign commerce.

Animal quarantine laws: [21 U.S.C. § 101](#)⁶ allows the President, by proclamation, to suspend the importation of all or any class of animals for a limited time, whenever, in his opinion, it is necessary for the protection of animals in the United States against infectious or contagious diseases.

Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006: While the Subject is used occasionally as part of magic shows, it is still held in esteem as a family pet. Based on the Pets Evacuation and Transportation Standards Act of 2006, FEMA defines the term “household pet”

3 7 USC § 2131 - Congressional Statement of Policy; <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/7/2131>

4 7 USC § 426C - Control of Nuisance mammal; exception; <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/7/426c>

5 16 USC § 3378 - Miscellaneous Provisions; <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/16/3378>

6 21 USC § 101 - Suspension of Importation of all Animals; <http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/21/101>

as a domesticated animal, such as a dog, cat, bird, rabbit, rodent, or turtle, kept in the home for pleasure and not commercial purposes. This definition applies to animals accompanying their owners along the evacuation continuum during emergency situations at evacuation assembly points, regional hub reception centers, or shelters.

3. Subject

The Subject is a Domestic Rabbit (European Rabbit: *Oryctolagus cuniculus*) that is a family pet and, on occasion, plays a role in magic performances by the owner. Historically The rabbit, named Bunny, plays the role of the appearing rabbit trick. Bunny participates in several make the appear stage tricks.

While the Owner and Bunny are away from reasonable driving distance of home, Bunny stays with the Owner at pet friendly hotels. Bunny has its own carrying case, labeled and latched, along with a travel bag with food, water and supplies. The same travel bag serves as a “Disaster To Go” bag in the event the Owner, family and pets must evacuate.

Bunny’s home consists of a large pen with toys, hiding places, food and water. This is located in the walk-out den on the bottom floor of the Owner’s residence. The pen is located near the outside exit for the room and is also located next to the storm cellar for the residence.

Subject Area

Location and subject area serve as the basis for Risk and Hazard assessment and the subsequent planning process. Subject Bunny is located at a private residence within the municipality of Ozark, Christian County, Missouri near Springfield and Branson in southwest Missouri.

Counties that border Christian are: Taney to the south, Greene to the north, Douglas to the east, Stone to the southwest, and Lawrence to the west.

The 2010 Census lists the land area of Christian County as 564 square miles with a population of about 77,422. The incorporated cities (including population) within the County are: Billings (1,091), Clever (1,010), Nixa (12,124), Ozark (9,665), Sparta (1,144), Saddlebrook (100) and Highlandville (872).⁷

The following maps indicate the general location of the residence of Bunny.

Table 1.1 City of Ozark, Missouri Map

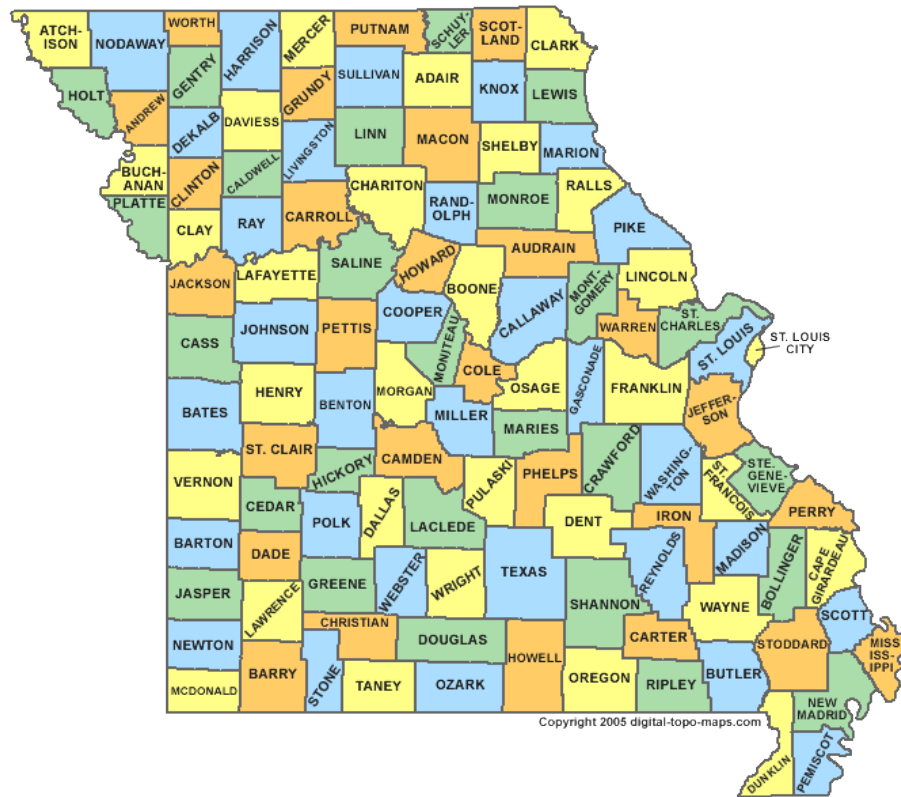
⁷ Christian County Emergency Operations Plan, February 2013.



Table 1.2 Missouri County Map⁸

Christian
County,
Missouri

⁸ Google Maps Missouri County Map



4. RISK ASSESSMENT

For the purposes of this research, risk is defined as the likelihood of occurrence of a hazard and its impact. It is normally calculated as risk equaling the probability multiplied by the consequence. If the risk and exposure to a hazard is highly probable but the consequence is not important, then the risk is negligible. If the risk and exposure is not likely but the consequence and outcome is devastating, then the risk is negligible.

Hazards, as defined by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), are those incidents or conditions that have the potential to cause fatalities, injuries, property damage, infrastructure damage, agricultural loss, damage to the environment, interruption of business, or other types of harm or loss.

For this assessment, risks and hazards are addressed in two sections. Internal risks and hazards are those that are limited to the immediate operations, housing and day to day care and

maintenance of said animal. Included in the consideration are common emergencies and disruptions to daily operations. External risks and hazards are those that are more global in their impact and exposure and describe natural and man-made disaster exposure.

3.1 Internal Risks and Hazards

Internal risks and hazards address those levels of risk and exposure to hazards that may impact the life, care and maintenance of the subject rabbit. This includes interruptions to daily operations that may have an impact on the health and care of Bunny. Hazards may include the sudden interruption to the care, maintenance and normal animal care activities of Bunny. The following hazards may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Structural fire
- Electrical outage
- Disruption in heating, ventilation and air conditioning (HVAC) system
- Unexpected change in ownership
- Animal escape
- Animal disease outbreak.

There are internal hazards that do not apply to Bunny including the following: disruption in clean water or feed supply, disruption in access to facility (e.g. road closures), intentional attack on the facilities/animals/personnel, hazardous materials situation and employee absence.

Bunny is located at the personal residence of the owner. Structural fire, electrical outage and disruption in temperature control systems can happen at any location but are even less likely at a personal residence. Regardless, the hazards are addressed as part of the Emergency Response Plan.

Disruption in heating, ventilation and air conditioning can occur at any location. It may be the outcome of interruption of services at the street or city level as a result of storms, fallen trees or other similar issues. This is addressed in the Emergency Response Plan as a basis to consider relocation of family, pets and Bunny.

Unexpected change in ownership is likely in the ownership of any animal. The Emergency Response Plan addresses succession and the chain of ownership.

Escape of said Bunny is a probability but has a low hazard outcome and consequence to the community at large. In comparison, a flock of loose emus may stop highway traffic and cause accidents.

Internal Risks and Hazards Conclusion: Based on analysis (and common sense) it is the opinion of the analyst that Bunny is at very low to low risk of internal disruptions to living habitat. However, a very low to low assessment of risk does not preclude that disruptions will not happen, only that the probability of those incidents happening are less likely. Therefore, the Emergency Response Plan addresses the issues listed above.

4.2 External Risks and Hazards

The Subject location is near the borders of Green and Christian counties, Missouri. For this reason, the risk and hazard analysis includes the data from both counties. The following table lists all identified hazards that are in or affect Greene and Christian County. Analysis of the risk for land subsidence (sinkholes) is not available. Drought, extreme heat, and wildfires are not addressed in this analysis since said Bunny is located indoors in temperature controlled environment with the owners.

Table 1.3 Greene and Christian County Natural and Man-Made Hazards⁹

Natural Hazards	Man-Made Hazards
Dam Failure	Chemical Hazards
Droughts	Biological Hazards
Earthquakes	Radiological Hazards
Extreme Heat	Nuclear Hazards
Flooding	Explosives
Land Subsidence (Sinkholes)	Civil Disorder
Thunderstorms/Tornadoes	Technological hazards
Wildfires	Waste
Winter Storms	

Other specific natural weather hazard information for Christian County, Missouri can be located at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency:

http://www.crh.noaa.gov/Image/sgf/hazard_book/Hazard_Book_Christian.pdf.

Natural Hazards

Extreme weather incidents recorded by NOAA were recorded and are listed below for the years 1950 through 2010. The following is a breakdown of these incidents:

⁹ Greene County, Missouri Risk and Vulnerability Assessment: Hazard Analysis 2009 and Christian County Emergency Management Plan

Table 1.4 Greene and Christian Counties Historical Extreme Weather Incidents¹⁰

Historical Extreme Weather	
Type	Count
Thunderstorm Winds:	1,894
Hail:	2,344
Flood:	854
Winter Storm:	23
Ice Storm:	14
Wildfire:	11
Drought:	7
Heavy Snow:	5
Strong Wind:	5
Cold:	4

From historical records, priority and probability can be assigned to the different extreme weather incidents. For the subject area, the priority is listed as follows:

- Thunderstorms
- Hail
- Flood
- Winter Storm/Ice Storm/Snow.

Flooding

A flood is a partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas and consists of two basic types: riverine and flash flooding. Riverine flooding is described as the overflow of rivers, streams, drains, and lakes due to excessive rainfall, rapid melting of snow and/or ice. Typically, a result of prolonged periods of rain over a large area, this type of flooding often takes days or weeks to develop.

Flash flooding is described as the rapid rise of water along waterways or low lying areas that cannot be dispersed by soil absorption, surface runoff, or drainage infrastructures. Slow moving

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thunderstorms can lead to the risk of flash flooding if their intensity deposits large amounts over a short period of time. Flash flooding is the most dangerous type of flooding and is the cause of most flood-related deaths. It can reach peak levels within minutes and can cover a large area of roads and highways while riverine flooding is restricted to river and flood zone pathways.

Riverine flooding is most likely to impact developed areas along the Finley and James Rivers, specifically, the city of Ozark and west of Nixa.

Incidents of flash flooding events pose the most pervasive hazard of the two flood types in the county. This is due in part to the permeability of the soils, slopes, increasing urban development and extensive network of streams and rivers. Coupled with the frequency and severity of thunderstorms in the area, the sustained rainfall at the rate of one inch per hour have caused street flooding in incorporated areas and made a significant number of low water crossings impassible.

According to the Christian County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan and NOAA data, there are a number of locations in Christian County that have experienced flooding. Specifically, the City of Ozark experiences flooding along the Finley River, on Old Prospect Road between Hwy W and Elk Valley Road, and along Bull's Creek at Center Road five miles south of Ozark. There has also been flooding along Hwy F between Nixa and Ozark.¹¹

A review of Ozark, Missouri low level crossings, riverine and 100 year flood plain from the Christian County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan indicates that the subject area within the City of Ozark may encounter localized flash flooding of streets and riverine flooding near the above listed river locations.

- **28 July 2000:** Thunderstorms produced heavy rain-fall of 2 to 4 inches, with rainfall rates of 2 inches per hour in some locations. Widespread street flooding occurred in south Springfield, with water as deep as 3 feet near Battlefield Mall. In Christian County, street

11 Christian County Multi-Jurisdictional Natural Hazards Mitigation Plan <http://smcog.missouristate.edu/Christian%20County/Christian%20County%20NMHP%202011%20PDF/Part%203%20Risk%20Assessment.pdf>

and residence flooding occurred in Clever. Elsewhere, the flooding was mainly con-fined to low water crossings.

- **10 June 1995:** Thunderstorms with heavy rains continued to move across southwest Missouri causing creeks and low lying areas to flood. Water continued to rise on earlier flooded highways. In addition Highways 176, 13, 265 and 248 in Stone County flooded, and a recreational vehicle park along Roark Creek in Branson flooded.
- **14 Nov 1993:** Two 18 year old women drowned attempting to cross a low water bridge across Pedelo Creek. The car washed down stream and became lodged in trees and brush when found the next morning along County Road U. Swan Creek also flash flooded over numerous farm roads. Finley and James Rivers both rose out of their banks.
- **25 Sept 1993:** Flash flooding along the Finley River damaged numerous businesses as the river reached record levels.¹²

Tornadoes

The subject area is prone to tornadoes. Since 1980, the region has been impacted by over 42 tornadoes. In Greene County alone, there have been 11 tornados over the same 30+ year period. Table 1.5 lists the frequency and severity of tornadoes for each county. Table 1.6 describes the specifics for tornadoes.

Table 1.5 Tornadoes in Greene and Christian Counties¹³

Tornados in the Greene and Christian County Warning Area from 1950 to 2008					
County	F0/1	F2	F3	F4	F5
GREENE	19	10	3	1	0
CHRISTIAN	19	2	1	1	0

¹² NOAA National Climatic Data Center National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Christian County, Missouri Historical Weather: http://www.crh.noaa.gov/Image/sgf/hazard_book/Hazard_Book_Christian.pdf

¹³ NOAA National Climatic Data Center National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, U.S. Tornado Climatology <http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/severeweather/tornadoes.html>

Table 1.6 Greene and Christian County Tornadoes Since 1980: Impacts¹⁴

Greene and Christian County Tornadoes Since 1980: Impacts										
Distance (miles)	Date	Magnitude	Start Lat/Log	End Lat/Log	Length	Width	Fatalities	Injuries	Property Damage	County
30.1	1982-12-24	2	37°02'N / 93°09'W	37°06'N / 93°06'W	5.00 Miles	100 Yards	0	0	2.5M	Christian
30.5	2006-03-12	3	37°02'N / 93°38'W	37°05'N / 93°17'W	17.00 Miles	250 Yards	0	3	50.0M	Christian
30.6	2006-03-12	2	37°05'N / 93°21'W	37°05'N / 93°21'W	15.00 Miles	75 Yards	0	4	650K	Greene
31.2	2003-05-04	3	37°01'N / 93°38'W	37°05'N / 93°24'W	13.00 Miles	880 Yards	1	3	5.1M	Christian
32.6	1991-11-29	4	37°06'N / 93°18'W	37°08'N / 93°18'W	2.00 Miles	400 Yards	0	0	25.0M	Christian
32.7	2003-05-04	3	37°05'N / 93°25'W	37°08'N / 93°22'W	4.00 Miles	500 Yards	1	12	14.7M	Greene
33.2	1990-05-20	2	37°07'N / 93°12'W	37°07'N / 93°05'W	5.00 Miles	100 Yards	0	0	0K	Greene
34.0	1982-12-24	2	37°06'N / 93°06'W	37°08'N / 93°04'W	3.00 Miles	100 Yards	0	1	2.5M	Greene
35.0	2008-01-07	2	37°06'N / 93°31'W	37°09'N / 93°25'W	6.00 Miles	200 Yards	0	0	2.0M	Greene
36.0	1991-11-29	4	37°08'N / 93°18'W	37°12'N / 93°13'W	8.00 Miles	400 Yards	2	64	25.0M	Greene
36.1	1983-04-29	2	37°08'N / 93°30'W		1.00 Mile	100 Yards	0	3	2.5M	Greene
40.8	1983-04-29	3	37°12'N / 93°27'W	37°15'N / 93°22'W	5.50 Miles	100 Yards	1	19	25.0M	Greene
42.0	2008-01-07	2	37°13'N / 93°10'W	37°16'N / 93°04'W	7.00 Miles	300 Yards	0	0	1.0M	Greene
44.8	2008-01-07	3	37°16'N / 93°09'W	37°18'N / 93°05'W	5.00 Miles	300 Yards	1	0	1.0M	Greene
45.2	1989-05-22	2	37°18'N / 93°15'W		1.00 Mile	30 Yards	0	0	250K	Greene

Dams

Within the general area, there are numerous dams and agricultural dams. Christian County has two main dam structures consisting of Paul's Lake Dam: Finley Creek, Ozark, and Liars Lake Dam: Elkhorn Creek, Garrison. Most Christian County dams are less than 100 feet high. Many agricultural dams are located across Christian county on private land.

The Greene County Risk and Vulnerability Assessment lists dam failure as a risk to the general area. The following lists the major dams and age of Greene County Regulated Dams.

¹⁴ Greene County, Missouri Risk and Vulnerability Assessment: Hazard Analysis 2009

Additionally, there are numerous non-regulated dams throughout Greene County. These dams are mainly considered to be agriculture in nature.

- Lake Springfield Dam: High Hazard: Built in 1956 with no modifications to date.
- Fellows Lake Dam: High Hazard: Built in 1955 with modifications done in 1991.
- Stonegate Dam: Moderate Hazard: Built in 2001 with no modifications to date.
- Rainbow Lake Dam: Moderate Hazard: Built in 1974 with no modifications to date. This dam has failed inspection for permit renewal and has been in litigation due to inadequate spillway capacity.
- McDaniel Lake Dam: Low Hazard: Built in 1929 with modifications done in 1988.

While the failure of a dam would be catastrophic, the probability based on recent inspections is relatively low and unlikely.

Natural Hazards Conclusion: Based on historical natural hazards, frequencies, impact and scope for the area, it is concluded that the subject Bunny is at moderate to high risk from a severe thunderstorm and low to moderate risk from a tornado hazard.

Man-Made Hazards and Disasters

Man-made disasters results from man-made hazards which are threats that have are based on human intent, negligence or error, or involving a failure of a man-made system. They differ from natural disasters that result from natural hazards.

Man-made hazards may include chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear, explosive, civil disorder, technological, and waste hazards. An assessment of areas near Bunny conclude that Bunny is of low risk from man-made hazards and disasters. Within the area, there are a substantial number of underground pipelines that transport hazardous materials and fuels. There are no mitigative and preventative efforts that can be taken by the Owner to any of these threats. The level of risk is directly proportional to the level of exposure to humans in the immediate area and is classified as Acceptable Risk and Risk Tolerance.¹⁵ Acceptable Risk is the degree of human

¹⁵ Smith, Keith. 1996. *Environmental Hazards—Assessing Risk and Reducing Disaster*. 2nd ed. London and New York: Routledge.

and material loss that is perceived by the community or relevant authorities as tolerable in actions to minimize disaster risk.

Under the Clean Air Act (CAA), Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and Section 112(r) of the Clean Air Act provide the right of the community to be aware of any hazardous chemicals located in the area. A database request to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Vulnerable Zone Indicator System shows that the location of Ozark, Missouri (Latitude 37.0208, Longitude -93.2058) is **not likely to be** in at least one RMP facility's vulnerable zone.

A review of the Springfield-Greene County Commodity Flow Study¹⁶ dated 2009 indicates a predominance of fuels are transported via truck on Highway 65 as well as surrounding routes. The study found that 65% of hazardous materials carriers were placarded (carried warning signs) for Class 3: Flammable Liquids such as gasoline and propane under pressure. The second highest predominate type of tracker-trailer rig transported hazardous materials was under Class 2: Gases.

The same study reviewed rail transport of hazardous materials through the general area and specifically for Springfield. The one year study period found that 15,877 cars and intermodal containers with hazardous materials traveled through the area. Additionally, 15,471 cars and intermodal containers with hazardous materials residue were transported through the area.

For rail, the most common hazardous material being transported via rail in loaded or residual cars and intermodal containers was UN 1075 (propane) which accounted for nine percent of all reported hazardous rail traffic. A few materials (UN 1987 (alcohols), UN 1789 (hydrochloric acid) and UN 3256 (elevated temperature liquids)) made up seven percent of reported materials. The study does not assess the historical spill records, traffic accidents and key locations, nor the risk levels within the transport areas.

16 Springfield- Greene County Hazardous Materials Flow Study
[Http://www.greenecountymo.org/oem/LEPC_files/hazmat_flow.pdf](http://www.greenecountymo.org/oem/LEPC_files/hazmat_flow.pdf)

Man-Made Hazards and Disasters Conclusion: After a review of fixed facilities, historical spills and releases, and transportation modes of hazardous materials, it is concluded that the subject Bunny is at low risk for exposure to a neighborhood or city wide hazardous chemical release.

5. EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN

Introduction

The Emergency Preparedness Plan is based on the risk and hazards analysis and other probable incidents that may interrupt or interfere with the health, well-being and care of said Bunny. Plans cannot predict every possible incident, instead, they are designed to be flexible and adaptable to most situations.

Since this preparedness and contingency plan takes a Comprehensive All Hazards approach, we have identified value in leveraging this effort along with personal pet ownership responsibilities under the Pets Act. Therefore, this analysis and pursuant plan is expanded to address personal pet ownership responsibilities and requirements to meet the needs of such animal in cases of a disaster.

Record of Changes

Change No. and Date
Initial Plan

Date Entered
07/15/13

Entered by (initials)
RMH

Training Record

Training Material	Trainer	Trainee	Dates	
General Handling	RMH	BSH	07/15/13	07/15/13
Alert, Response, Recovery	RMH	BSH	07/15/13	07/15/13
Chain of Command	RMH	BSH	07/15/13	07/15/13
Succession Plan	RMH	BSH	07/15/13	07/15/13
Response and Recovery Materials	RMH	BSH	07/15/13	07/15/13

5.1 General Handling Instructions

Lifting: When lifting Bunny, use two hands, one supporting the chest and one supporting the bottom. Another choice is to support the chest with a thumb over the shoulder for a firmer grip. Hold the rabbit with its head slightly higher than its bottom and with the bottom slightly tucked in. This will help prevent the rabbit kicking out backwards or trying to do a forward summersault. Hold rabbit next to body for firmer control. Do NOT pick up by the ears. When setting the rabbit back down, set it gently back onto the floor. Do NOT let it jump out of your arms. Rabbits will attempt to jump down once they see their hutch of a familiar safe zone. Be careful as you let go since many rabbits will kick out backwards when released.

Housing: Rabbits are very intelligent, curious and trainable. Many are trained to roam free within homes and learn to use litter boxes. Bunny is accustomed to his pen and surroundings. The pen is normally cleaned out three times a week. Bunny does not have a preference for litter. Only use rabbit approved litter since other types of shavings or chemicals are unhealthy or hazardous for rabbits.

Food: All rabbits require fodder, hay or alfalfa for gut health along with rabbit pellets. Bunny is accustomed to Kaytee rabbit diet and timothy hay, available at every pet store and Walmart. Bunny requires access to fresh water at all times through its water bottle.

Veterinarian: Veterinarian care determines the need to nail and tooth trimming, and general overall health. The owner determines the timing and frequency of veterinary care.

The family veterinarian is located in Nixa, Missouri. 24 hour emergency pet care is available in nearby Springfield, Missouri.

The following website contains a list of house plants believed to be dangerous or poisonous to rabbits. House Rabbit Society <http://rabbit.org/poisonous-plants/>.

5.2 Alert, Response, Recovery

Depending on the circumstances and type of emergency, the Owner will decide whether the Bunny will stay at home or be relocated to a secondary location based on the same conditions that would be considered for the family members and other pets. In all cases, the Owner will

follow the directions from local emergency management agencies and first responders as to whether to shelter in place or relocated. While at other locations, the Owner will follow directions from local emergency response and first responders.

Sheltering-in-place. If the owner decides to shelter in place, said Bunny will remain in its pen. If the threat is high enough and time is allotted, the owner might load the Bunny into a carrier and take it into the basement shelter with family members and other pets. Ozark has a first alert tornado alert system which will trigger the decision whether or not to take shelter.

Staffing and housing options for staff are not applicable since there are no staff.

Environmental conditions (e.g. temperature, ventilation, lighting) during and after sheltering in place are the same conditions that will be encountered by the family members and family pets. If livings conditions such as loss of heat during a winter storm will require the decision to relocate rather than shelter-in-place. Loss of air conditioning after a summer thunderstorm may require the decision to relocate after sheltering in place during the storm.

The animal has no unique identifiable features. Collars constitute a choking and hanging risk to rabbits. Inking and dyes can be poisonous to rabbits who have sensitive skin.

Bunny has veterinarian check-up records.

Evacuation and Relocation

In the event that the living conditions and risks from hazards are such that it is unhealthy to stay at the residence, Bunny will relocate to a secondary location with the family and other pets.

- Bunny will be transported in his carrying case.
- Bunny will be afforded a room that is pet tamper proofed and allowed to exercise
- The secondary location site is a 30 minute drive to

- Water and food during the 30 minute transport and relocation are not necessary
- Once at secondary location, establish access to food, water, and hutch (hiding place) comforts
- If Bunny is relocated to a pets shelter during a disaster or recovery from a disaster, Bunny's coat will be marked with a Sharpie with identifying information as directed by the pets shelter.
- Bunny has no transmittable disease risk that require vaccine records. For example, dogs have rabies and bordetella, horses require Equine Encephalomyelitis vaccine (EEE,WEE,VEE). Therefore, it is highly unlikely pets shelters will require any specific vaccine records for said Bunny.

To Go Bag

The To Go travel bag and the food bag is kept with the Bunny's travel cage. The To Go bag contains extra water bottle, bowls, newspapers and trash bags. A copy of this Emergency Response Plan will be contained in the To Go bag or the vehicle when Bunny is traveling.

Escaped Bunny

Escaped animal precautions and procedures are unnecessary for said animal. Bunny is not a risk or hazard to the public and community at large in the event that Bunny escapes. Darts, gloves, nets, secondary barriers, employee notifications public safety procedures, notification procedures. Communications trees and procedures, special equipment, gloves, nets, drugs, darting equipment and/or special transport requirements back to its home are not required.

5.3 Chain-of-Command for Implementing the Plan

- Whomever is at the residence with Bunny will take necessary precautionary actions as directed by local emergency management and first response professionals.
- Husband and wife, owners of said Bunny, are responsible for implementing the plan and its components.
- An updated contact list and communications plan is inappropriate for this plan since the husband and wife know how to call each other.

5.4 Succession Plan

1. Marty Hahne is the principal owner of Bunny
2. If Marty Hahne becomes disabled, die, or otherwise unavailable to carry out duties, Bunny and its responsibilities will be passed to wife: Brenda Sue Hahne.
3. If both Marty and Brenda Hahne are unavailable or deceased, Bunny and its responsibilities will be passed to mother of Brenda Hahne.

5.4 Response and Recovery Materials and Resources

- The travel carrier serves as short term containment only for transportation purposes.
- An indoor dog pen and baby gates can be used on a temporary basis if the permanent full time pen becomes destroyed and a new pen is being constructed. A pet proofed room with a hiding/nest/bed can be easily arranged if permanent pen is destroyed.
- Materials critical for the implementation of this plan consist of
 - o Labeled Travel carrier
 - o To Go bag

- o Food bag.

5.4 Employee Training and Exercises

There are no employees used in the management and maintenance of said Bunny. A family member is trained and familiar with the maintenance and socialization needs of Bunny.

A table on Page 22 lists the date of training of the family member.

Training includes a review of all elements of the plan including:

- Care and handling of Bunny (practice loading and unloading Bunny into carrier)
- Awareness of the To Go bag and food bag
- The decision to shelter in place or relocate depending on directions from public safety officers
- Steps for carrying out the plan
- A review of the Succession Plan
- Discussion of setting up alternate holding pens that allow for comfortable movement of said Bunny
- Date and initials of training on the training table on Page 22.

National Response Center Hazardous Materials Spills and Releases Reports ¹⁷¹⁸								
NRC Report #	Date/Time Received	Description Of Incident	Incident Cause	Incident Date/Time	Location	Nearest City	Medium Affected	Material Name
747837	21-JAN-2005 11:24	DURING THE FILLING OF ABOVE GROUND STORAGE TANKS, NICK'S TRANSPORTATION, MT. VERNON, MO OVER FILLED THE TANKS SPILLING DIESEL FUEL.	OPERATOR ERROR	17-JAN-2005 09:40	ABOVE GROUND STORAGE TANKS AT GARDNER'S GENERAL STORE 215 SW ELM ST.	BILLINGS	WATER	OIL: DIESEL
790664	13-MAR-2006 03:19	NIXA POLICE DISPATCH REPORTS A TORNADO CAUSED A SEWAGE SPILL AT THE RIVERDOWNS SUBDIVISION.	NATURAL PHENOMENON	12-MAR-2006 22:02	RIVERDOWNS SUBDIVISION HIGHWAY AA & NICHOLAS ROAD	NIXA	LAND	SEWAGE
807928	15-AUG-2006 16:07 /////WEB REPORT/////	REGION 7 EPA SPILL LINE RECEIVED A COMPLAINT FROM AN ANONYMOUS PARTY THAT RDE WATER COMPANY HAD A WATER LINE BREAK AND THAT NO BOIL WATER ADVISORY WAS ISSUED TO CUSTOMERS. NO OTHER DETAILS WERE PROVIDED.	EQUIPMENT FAILURE	15-AUG-2006 12:00	NO LOCATION INFORMATION	NIXA	NON-RELEASE (N/A)	
878219	23-JUL-2008 13:24	CALLER IS REPORTING THAT AN UNKNOWN OIL FROM THE TRUCKS IS DISCHARGING INTO A SWAN CREEK. CALLER STATED THAT THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY DOES NOT HAVE A PERMIT TO DUMP THE MATERIALS. CALLER STATED THAT THIS HAS BEEN OCCURRING FOR YEARS AND THEY HAVE BEEN HULLING THE MATERIAL FOR YEARS. CALLER ALSO STATED THAT THIS OCCURS IN SEVERAL OTHER SITES ALSO THE RESPONSIBLE PARTY PAVES THE ROAD WITH WHITE GRAVEL TO DISGUISE THE LOCATIONS.	DUMPING	15-JUL-2008 08:00	GARRISON CUT OFF RD 5/10 OF A MILE, MAKE THE 1 RIGHT WITH A METAL GATE	SPRINGFIELD	WATER	UNKNOWN OIL
889841	12-NOV-2008 16:31	THE CALLER STATED THAT THE	DUMPING	12-NOV-2008 15:00	LARRY'S WRECKING	CLEVER	LAND	OIL, MISC: MOTOR

17 National Response Center, hazardous materials spills and release database; http://www.nrc.uscg.mil/pls/apex/wwv_flow.accept

National Response Center Hazardous Materials Spills and Releases Reports

NRC Report #	Date/Time Received	Description Of Incident	Incident Cause	Incident Date/Time	Location	Nearest City	Medium Affected	Material Name
		RESPONSIBLE PARTY IS DUMPING OIL INTO A DITCH ON HIGHWAY 14 WEST OF CLEVER.			SERVICE HWY 14			
899116	05-MAR-2009 10:54	CALLER IS REPORTING A RELEASE OF AN UNKNOWN AMOUNT OF SODIUM NITRITE DUE TO A TRUCK ROLL OVER. THE TRUCK IS ALSO CARRYING "APEX GOLD" WHICH CONTAINS AMMONIUM NITRATE. THERE HAS BEEN NO RELEASE OF THE APEX GOLD.	EQUIPMENT FAILURE	05-MAR-2009 07:45	HWY 65 HWY 65 BETWEEN HWY CC AND EVANS ROAD	OZARK	OTHER	APEX GOLD (CONTAINS AMMONIUM NITRATE)
899116	05-MAR-2009 10:54	CALLER IS REPORTING A RELEASE OF AN UNKNOWN AMOUNT OF SODIUM NITRITE DUE TO A TRUCK ROLL OVER. THE TRUCK IS ALSO CARRYING "APEX GOLD" WHICH CONTAINS AMMONIUM NITRATE. THERE HAS BEEN NO RELEASE OF THE APEX GOLD.	EQUIPMENT FAILURE	05-MAR-2009 07:45	HWY 65 HWY 65 BETWEEN HWY CC AND EVANS ROAD	OZARK	OTHER	SODIUM NITRITE
950910	14-AUG-2010 01:48	REPORT OF A FREIGHT TRAIN STRIKING A VEHICLE AT A GRADE CROSSING RESULTING IN A FATALITY.	TRANSPORT ACCIDENT	13-AUG-2010 23:57	MILEPOST 259.6	BILLINGS	RAIL REPORT (N/A)	
990806	26-SEP-2011 10:45	CALLER REPORTED A COMPANY DUMPING USED PAINT THINNER AND OTHER MATERIALS BEING THROWN OUT THE BACK DOOR FOR DISPOSAL.	DUMPING	12-SEP-2011 09:00	HIGHWAY 14 AND MAIN ST	BILLINGS	SOIL	PAINT THINNER
990806	26-SEP-2011 10:45	CALLER REPORTED A COMPANY DUMPING USED PAINT THINNER AND OTHER MATERIALS BEING THROWN OUT THE BACK DOOR FOR DISPOSAL.	DUMPING	12-SEP-2011 09:00	HIGHWAY 14 AND MAIN ST	BILLINGS	SOIL	UNKNOWN MATERIAL
1001718	30-JAN-2012 15:33	CALLER WAS REPORTING THAT DEVELOPER WAS DEMOLISHING A FARM BUILDING THAT CONTAINED ASBESTOS CAUSING RELEASE OF ASBESTOS INTO AIR.	OPERATOR ERROR	30-JAN-2012 12:00	HIGHWAY 14 AND FORGEY RD HIGHWAY 14	CLEVER	AIR	ASBESTOS
1027711	18-OCT-2012 14:10	CALLER IS REPORTING A DRUM THAT IS LEAKING ON AN EMPTY COMMERCIAL LOT, CALLER ALSO STATED THAT NO ONE IS USING THE PROPERTY AND THE NURSERY HAS	UNKNOWN	18-OCT-2012 12:30	1105 MT VERNON STREET	NIXA	LAND	UNKNOWN MATERIAL

National Response Center Hazardous Materials Spills and Releases Reports

NRC Report #	Date/Time Received	Description Of Incident	Incident Cause	Incident Date/Time	Location	Nearest City	Medium Affected	Material Name
		SHUT DOWN THAT WAS ON THE LOT, CALLER ALSO STATED THAT THERE IS A HAND CRANK ATTACHED TO THE TOP ON ONE SIDE AND A BIG FUNNEL ON THE OTHER SIDE. CALLER ALSO STATED THAT THERE IS A LARGE STAIN ON THE GROUND NEAR THE DRUM.						
1035691	14-JAN-2013 16:48	THE CALLER REPORTED THAT A DRIVER HAD COMPLETED DIESEL DELIVERY AND WHEN THE HOSE WAS BEING PUT AWAY, DIESEL STARTED DISCHARGING FROM THE TANK IN GROUND.	UNKNOWN	13-JAN-2013 21:30	1657 W. STATE HWY J	OZARK	LAND	OIL: DIESEL